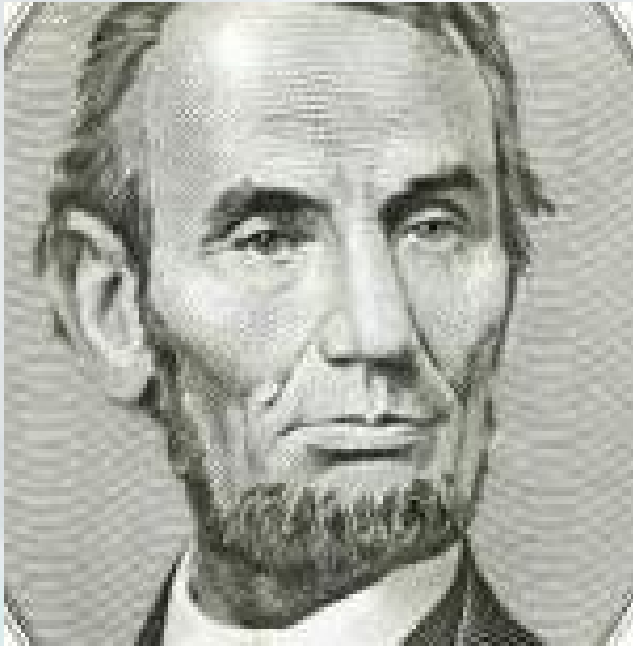


The Faces of Reconstruction

by
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Per. 5



Left: Abraham Lincoln played a very important role in reconstruction. Bottom: Andrew Johnson, Lincolns vice president and later president, also had a strong influence on reconstruction.



Union soldiers stayed in the south after the war to quicken the reconstruction process. they were later withdrawn in a political agreement.

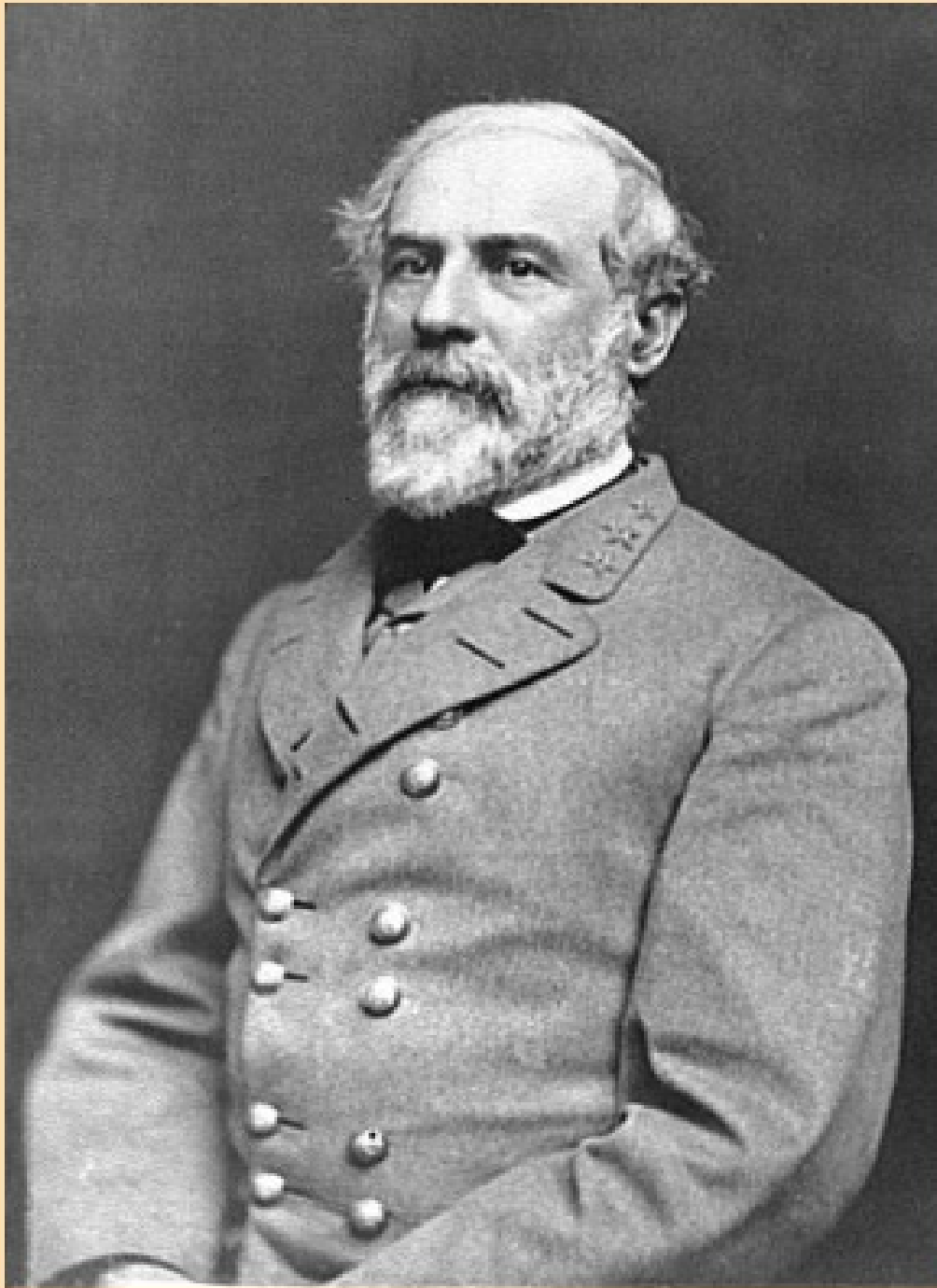




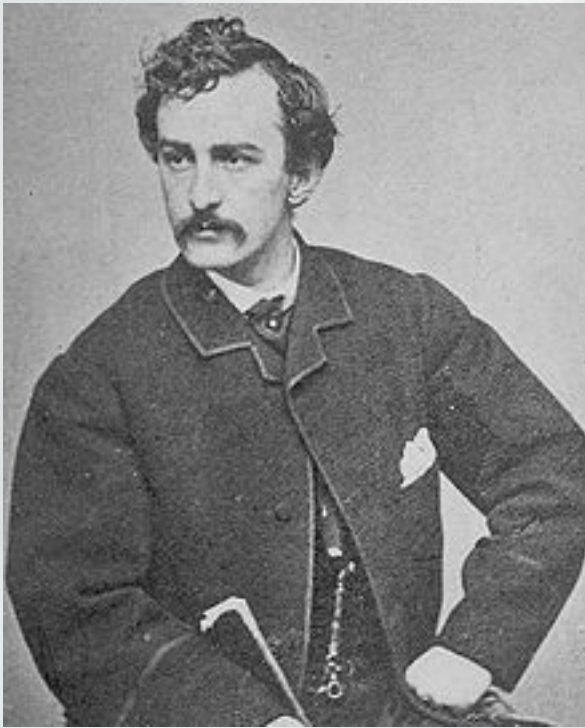
Left: Carpet baggers was a name given to northerners who came to the south.

Right: Whits hated blacks and usually didnt give them any rights unless they were forced to by the union soldiers.

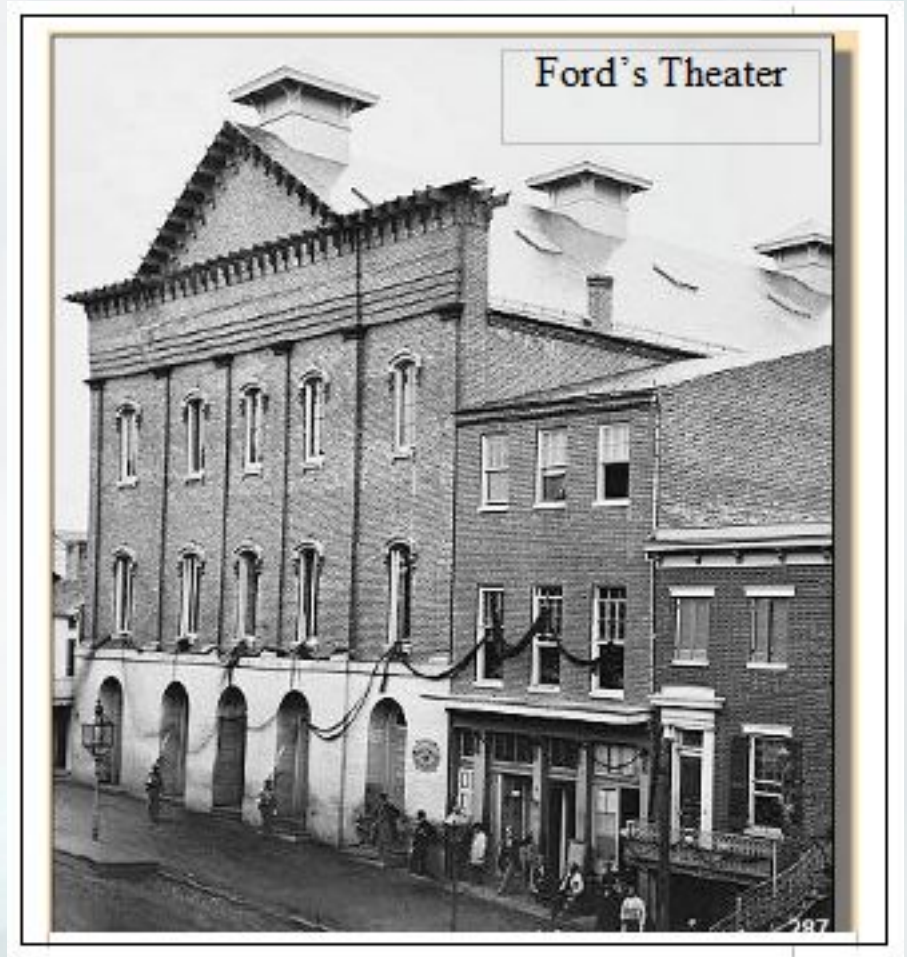




General Robert E. Lee was the commanding general of the southern forces all throughout the war, and eventually surrendered to U.S. Grant at the Appomattox Courthouse.



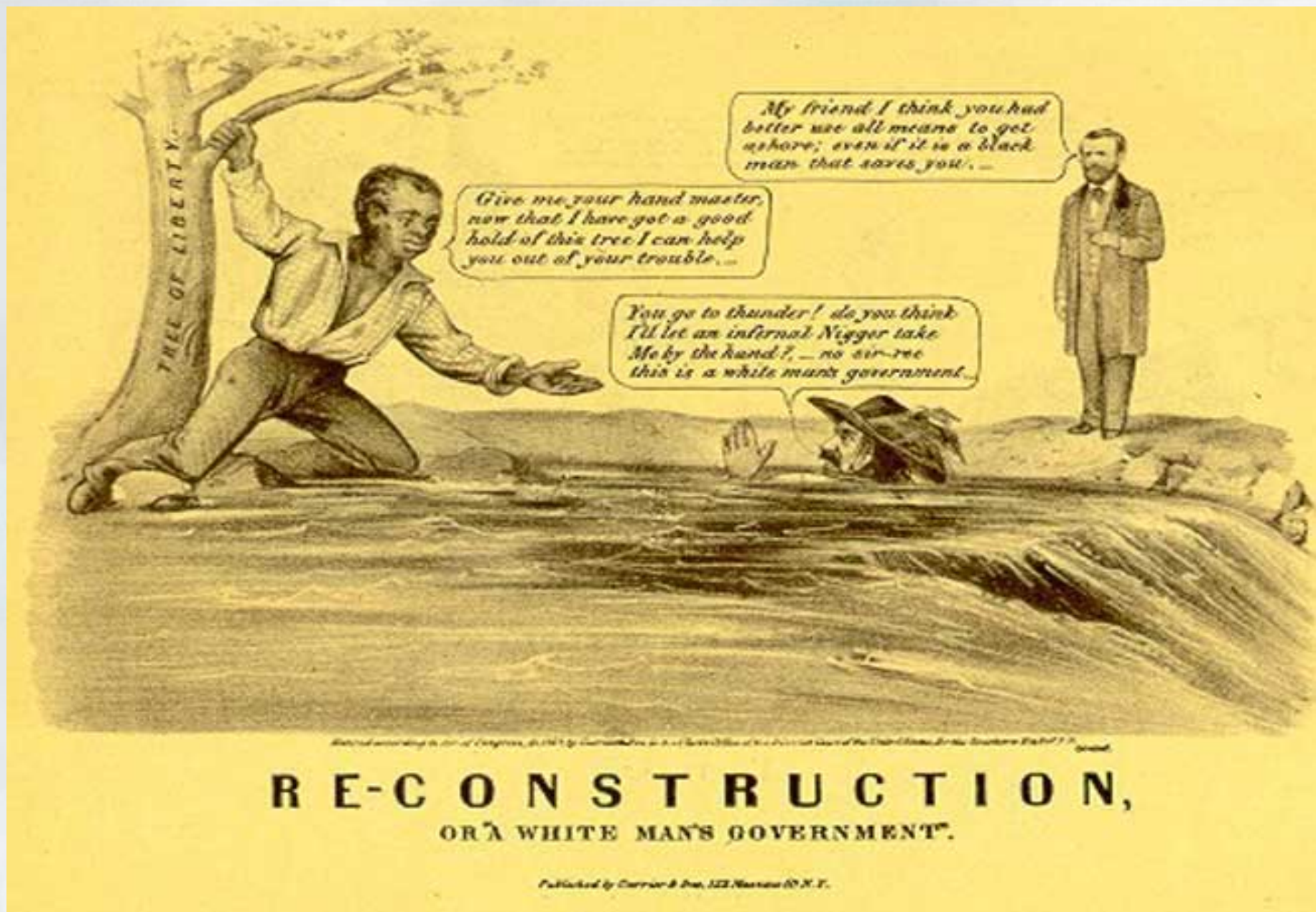
Above: John Wilkes Booth,
Lincoln's murderer.
Right: Ford's Theater,
where Lincoln was shot by
John W. Booth.





Left and Below:
Many towns,
especially in the
south, were left in
ruins.





After the Civil War, many whites did not want the help of blacks nor did they want them to hold any office.



The Ku Klux Klan was a society who's goal was to terrorize blacks and out them in their "place" (keep them out of public office, ect.).



Blacks were also threatened when they tried to vote by white and KKK members.



Blacks were not aloud to have firearms in the south.



Left and Below: The economy in the south was badly hurt after the civil war.





Above and Right: Many blacks were forced to do sharecropping, which is when 1/3 goes to landowner 1/3 goes to seed/feed provider, and 1/3 goes to the worker.





General sherman was assigned to an area to control after the civil war to speed the process of reconstruction.



The five districts that different union generals controlled.